

Customs agents are currently assigned there. Clearly we need to increase the number of Customs agents and deploy significantly more resources on the U.S./Canadian Border.

While I am very concerned about security, I also know the impact that unmanned border crossings are having on business. Closed crossing points mean that trucks have to travel far out of their way to cross. The reduced numbers of open points of entry means longer lines, inconveniencing those crossing for business or pleasure.

I will be supporting an effort by Representative OBEY to add \$145 million to the Defense Appropriations/Supplemental bill to fulfill the U.S. Customs Service's emergency request for an additional 800 border security guards in the wake of the September 11 tragedy. It is unconscionable that we would not meet this need to ensure security along the Northern Border and provide Americans with the service they need to be able to conduct cross-border business and visits.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500,  
DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND RELATED AGEN-  
CIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 14, 2001*

Mr. BOEHLERT Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the FY 02 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Conference Report. As chairman of the House Science Committee, I have jurisdiction over authorizing many pieces of this bill, including National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Technology Administration.

All in all, this is a solid bill and I want to thank Chairman WOLF, Ranking Member SERRANO and their staff for their hard work and willingness to work with me and my staff.

I am particularly pleased with the level of funding provided for environmental conservation and education programs within NOAA. I am also pleased that this bill funds the Advanced Technology Program at NIST. That program is especially important today, in these difficult economic times, when the private sector is less willing to invest in new technology.

I am disappointed, though, that this bill doesn't more closely reflect the funding provided for some programs in the original House mark. For example, there are several programs at NIST that improve computer security and the protection of our nation's critical infrastructure that are especially important today as our nation faces the threat of terrorism. But while those programs were funded in the House bill, they have been cut in this one.

This bill provides \$3.25 billion for NOAA, which is about \$200 million more than last year and about \$200 million above the President's request. A total of nearly \$440 million of that goes for the Ocean, Coastal and Waterway Conservation Programs. These funds are critical because, today, our nation's coasts are more important, and yet they are more threatened than ever before.

One area of major concern for the Science Committee is climate change. I am pleased this bill provides \$150 million for climate change research and activities, including nearly \$8 million for the ARGO project. The ARGO float project is an international effort to provide researchers with critical information and lead to the better understanding of the role of oceans in climate. It also includes \$70 million as NOAA's contribution to the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

The bill provides \$15 million desperately needed for critical computer upgrades at NOAA and new supercomputer capabilities for the National Weather Service and for climate research. The bill also provides full funding for the new polar satellite program (NPOESS). These efforts will give our scientists and weather forecasters the tools to improve predictions and forecasts, which have a tremendous impact on our nation's economy and future.

And finally, I'd like to say a word about improving education, one of my main goals since becoming chairman. I want to thank Mr. WOLF and Mr. SERRANO for fully funding the many important education and outreach programs in NOAA. Specifically, the bill fully funds the Sea Grant program, which links world-class university research with outreach and extension efforts and puts science to practical use. I am encouraged by the Committee's continued support of the JASON project that brings marine science right to our nation's classrooms through real-time computer connections.

This bill is a good bill. It's a product of hard and dedicated work, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I look forward to continuing to work with the Chairman and Ranking member of the appropriations subcommittee to make sure that all the agencies in this bill continue their work on behalf of the American people.

RESERVISTS EDUCATION  
PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 13, 2001*

Mr. UDALL Of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3240, the Reservists Education Protection Act.

Up to 10,000 of the 50,000 reservists recently called to active duty by President Bush as a result of the September 11th attacks against the United States would lose educational assistance entitlement if they are forced to disenroll from school.

In order to ensure that these reservists do not lose their education assistance entitlement, H.R. 3240 restores VA education benefits to veterans in reserve components who are using the Montgomery GI Bill earned by prior active duty. In addition, regular active duty servicemembers and veteran reservists who are transferred to a new duty station or assignment will also be covered under H.R. 3240.

This bill will allow the servicemember to regain time to attend school by adding their mobilized tour of duty, plus four months, to the 10

years that they already have to use their MGIB benefit.

I am an original cosponsor of this important legislation, which is similar to relief that Congress provided to servicemembers during the Persian Gulf War. I believe that Congress should again provide relief for the men and women who have been mobilized to help defend our country and ensure that these reservists are allowed to take full advantage of their education benefits.

This week has been dedicated to honoring our nation's veterans of past wars. Today, with those veterans in our minds and hearts, let us also honor the mobilized reservists who this very instant are fighting here and abroad to defend liberty and freedom by passing H.R. 3240.

KOFI ANNAN AND UNITED NA-  
TIONS ARE STAINED WITH  
BLOOD

**HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 16, 2001*

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, now I think I've just about seen and heard everything: Kofi Annan and the United Nations being announced as joint recipients of this year's Nobel Peace Prize. I'm not saying there wasn't a time in the UN's history when it wasn't deserved. What I'm saying is I don't believe it's deserved right now. Instead, I believe that to award the UN and Kofi Annan now amounts to an insult to the millions that have died at the hands of the United Nations in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, Kofi Annan and the United Nations are stained with the blood of millions of dead people.

Let me tell you about some of their recent failures.

Let me start with their greatest failure—Rwanda. The 1994 Rwandan genocide must amount to one of the greatest humanitarian failures of any generation. Kofi Annan was the Director of UN Peacekeeping based in New York and was personally responsible for the UN Peace Keeping force in Rwanda. The now famous informant Jean Pierre had warned Dallaire and the UN leadership of the coming mass slaughter but his information was cavalierly dismissed. Tragically, as had been predicted, Rwanda exploded into an orgy of violence the likes of which the last century had never seen. At the end of 100 days an estimated 1,000,000 Rwandan men, women, and children had been bludgeoned, macheted, and axed to death. The daily death rate was five times that of the Nazi industrial death camps. Instead of reinforcing the UN contingent in Kigali, the UN actually ordered the withdrawal of their troops. It was then that the killing in Kigali exploded. Of course, the US bears much of the blame for the UN's inaction.

And now the much-celebrated International Tribunal for Rwanda has become yet another UN bureaucratic disaster. Repeated UN investigations have found widespread mismanagement, wastage, incompetence, and corruption. The Tribunal has prosecuted a fraction of the Rwandan genocide suspects it holds in custody. It has even been criticized by its own